

employment may be hereby reduced) and to increase the pay for such employment by an equitable readjustment of all pay schedules.

(8) Not to use any subterfuge to frustrate the spirit and intent of this agreement which is, among other things, to increase employment by a universal covenant, to remove obstructions to commerce, and to shorten hours and to raise wages for the shorter week to a living basis.

(9) Not to increase the price of any merchandise sold after the date hereof over the price on July 1, 1933, by more than is made necessary by actual increases in production, replacement, or invoice costs of merchandise, or by taxes or other costs resulting from action taken pursuant to the Agricultural Adjustment Act, since July 1, 1933, and, in setting such price increases, to give full weight to probable increases in sales volume and to refrain from taking profiteering advantage of the consuming public.

(10) To support and patronize establishments which also have signed this agreement and are listed as members of N. R. A. (National Recovery Administration).

(11) To cooperate to the fullest extent in having a Code of Fair Competition submitted by his industry at the earliest possible date, and in any event before September 1, 1933.

(12) Where, before June 16, 1933, the undersigned had contracted to purchase goods at a fixed price for delivery during the period of this agreement, the undersigned will make an appropriate adjustment of said fixed price to meet any increase in cost caused by the seller having signed this President's Reemployment Agreement or having become bound by any Code of Fair Competition approved by the President.

(13) This agreement shall cease upon approval by the President of a code to which the undersigned is subject; or, if the N. R. A. so elects, upon submission to a code to which the undersigned is subject and substitution of any of its provisions for any of the terms of this agreement.

(14) It is agreed that any person who wishes to do his part in the President's re-employment drive by signing this agreement, but who asserts that some particular provision hereof, because of peculiar circumstances, will create great and unavoidable hardship, may obtain the benefits hereof by signing this agreement and putting it into effect and then, in a petition approved by a representative trade association of his industry, or other representative organization designated by N. R. A., may apply for a stay of such provision pending a summary investigation by N. R. A., if he agrees in such application to abide

by the decision of such investigation. This agreement is entered into pursuant to Section 4 (a) of the National Industrial Recovery Act and subject to all the terms and conditions required by Sections 7 (a) and 10 (b) of that act.

New Jersey Turf Field Day Draws 100

ANUAL Turf Field Day, held at the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment station, New Brunswick, on June 19, 1933, attracted a group of approximately 100, who inspected the plots in the early afternoon. Each of the several hundred plots were fully labeled, providing visitors with an opportunity to draw their own conclusions regarding the effect of the various treatments. A discussion of the recent results was given on the turf plots by Dr. Howard B. Sprague during the course of the afternoon.

At 6:30 p. m. the group adjourned to the Elks' Club in New Brunswick for a dinner and evening program. Robert F. Arnott, chairman of the Green Section of the New Jersey G. A. and also of the Metropolitan G. A., was master of ceremonies. The first address of the evening was by L. P. Christenson, president of the New Jersey G. A., whose subject dealt with economy in golf course management. Other speakers of the evening included Dr. John Monteith, Jr., of the USGA Green section, Dr. Edward E. Evald of the New Jersey State Experiment station, and Louis Weiland, representative of the New Jersey Greenkeepers' Assn. Dr. Howard B. Sprague, agronomist in charge of turf investigations at the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment station, concluded the evening program with a discussion of the proper place of fairway watering in golf course management.

WALTER KELLER, pro at the golf department of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago department store, is making highly successful use of motion pictures in golf instruction.

Keller uses Bell and Howell equipment to take pictures of his pupils during various stages of their development.

During the National Open Keller shot films of several of the stars at practice and uses these pictures in showing his pupils models of form.